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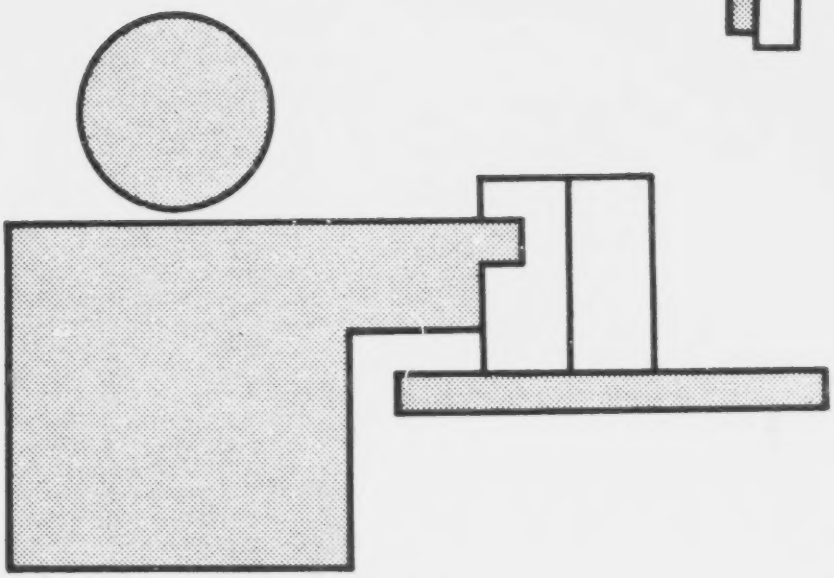
YOUTH

THE EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAM REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

AUGUST 1980

YOUTH: THE EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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TECHNICAL NOTES

National and state-wide population data in this study were derived mainly from the 1970 Census and the Current Population Survey of the U. S. Department of Labor. The source of state-wide Job Service data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). Information on the characteristics of Job Service applicants is from the Job Service active file of job-seekers as of March 31, 1980. Information on services provided to Job Service applicants is for Fiscal Year 1979, ending September 30, 1979.

S. C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis

YOUTH: THE EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE

INTRODUCTION

In many respects, the youth of today are quite different from those of previous generations. Products of the post-war "baby boom," these young people face a far different economy than did their predecessors. They also have broader ambitions and higher expectations than their earlier counterparts. The youth in our country today have many diverse needs that must be met by their families, schools, and communities.

The number of youth in the population has grown dramatically in recent years, making it hard for the economy to absorb the expansion. This has magnified many of the problems of youth, especially unemployment. The unemployment rate of youth under 21 has almost tripled that of the rest of the labor force over the past decade. The chances of unemployment are even higher for minority and disadvantaged youth. Though the overall situation improves as youth increase in age and experience, many youth continue to face problems when they try to enter and establish themselves in the world of work. They often require guidance and assistance during this difficult learning and adjustment period. Numerous youth employment and training programs are currently being implemented throughout the country to help solve a variety of youth employment problems and needs.

This report presents information on youth in the labor market in South Carolina and the nation. Included is information on the youth population, labor force participation, and the unemployment situation. Some of the Federal employment and training programs for youth are highlighted. Also included is a summary of services provided to youth applicants by the South Carolina Job Service.

The major problem encountered in the collection of data for this report was the coordination of various definitions of "youth" used in different resource materials. For example, some sources referred to youth as teenagers under 20, while others classified 16- to 21-year-olds as youth. In terms of Job Service statistics,

anyone under 22 years of age falls into the youth category. Every effort was made to use comparable data in this study whenever possible; however, at times, different definitions are used for various points in the discussion. When this occurs, the definitions of youth are clearly stated.

YOUTH IN THE POPULATION

In 1979, there were well over 25 million persons between the ages of 16 and 21 in the national population. These youth accounted for over 15% of the total population. This proportion, though declining, is far higher than that of years during the three previous decades. Youth represented a much smaller segment of the population during these earlier years because of the low birth rate experienced during the Depression of 1930's and the early war years. However, between 1945 and 1960, the national birth rate increased enormously. This huge growth in births, often called the post-war "baby boom", resulted in a corresponding growth in the in the number of working-age youth by 1970. During the 1960's, the birth rate began to shrink back to normal levels. An inevitable result of the declining birth rate is the decrease in the youth population which began in the late 70's. The decline is expected to have an even greater effect on the age structure of the population during the decade of the 80's.

Around 85% of the youth aged 16-21 in the United States in 1979 were white, and 15% were members of black or other races. The proportions of male and female youth were almost equal, with the total males only slightly higher. Almost 60% of the youth were in the civilian labor force in 1979, and one third of these were still in school.

Characteristics of Youth Aged 16-21
in the Noninstitutional Population
United States, 1979

(Data in Thousands)	Total	White	Black and Other
Both Sexes	25,142	21,241	3,901
Males	12,704	10,744	1,927
Females	12,438	10,464	1,974
Civilian Labor Force	14,966	13,304	1,662
Employed	12,936	11,745	1,191
Unemployed	2,030	1,559	471
Not in Labor Force	9,468	7,406	2,062

Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1980, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. 27, No. 1.

Population projections for the 1980's indicate that the growth rate for youth is slowing down significantly from levels in recent years. This can be explained by the trend toward later marriages and smaller families, as well as the increase in age of the "baby boom" population. The nonwhite sector of the youth population is expected to experience the highest growth rate in coming years.

The latest South Carolina population data available are for 1978. Figures released by the Division of Research and Statistical Services indicate that almost 460,000 persons in the state in 1978 were between the ages of 14 and 21. These youth accounted for 16% of the total state population. Among the youth aged 14-21, males outnumbered females by slightly over 14,200. White young people accounted for 64% of the total youth population in South Carolina, while those of black and other races comprised 36%.

Characteristics of the South Carolina Youth Population
Aged 14-21, 1978

	Total	% of Total Aged 14-21	White	% of Total Aged 14-21	Black and Other	% of Total Aged 14-21
Total	459,330	100.0	292,415	63.7	166,914	36.3
Male	236,785	51.6	152,336	33.2	84,421	18.3
Female	222,545	48.4	140,051	30.5	82,494	18.0
Aged 14-17	225,413	49.0	139,336	30.3	86,076	18.7
Aged 18-21	233,917	51.0	153,079	33.4	80,838	17.6

Source: S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

Following the national trend, growth of the youth population in South Carolina is expected to decline during the decade of the 80's. In fact, population projections for 1981 reflect a small decrease in the state youth population aged 14-21. Despite this overall decline, the number of nonwhite males aged 14-21 in the state is expected to increase by 1981. The decrease in the youth sector of the population will become more evident by the end of the decade, when the age structure of the total population in South Carolina will show significant changes.

YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE

Discussion of youth in the labor force will consider those youth who are at least 16 years of age, the minimum age required by definition for an individual to be in the labor force. In 1978, there were over 24 million youth between the ages of 16 and 24 in the civilian labor force in the United States. These youth accounted for approximately one fourth of the total labor force.

Traditionally, youth labor force participation has varied greatly between males and females. In the years prior to 1970, males between 16 and 24 were far more likely to be in the civilian labor force. In 1950, for example, the labor force participation rate for males aged 16 to 17 was 52%, as compared to 30% for females of the same age. The corresponding rates for 18- to 19-year-olds were 79% and 51%. In the 20-24 age group, the gap widened with rates of 89% and 46%. In 1960, most of these differences remained, though participation declined among males in all age groups and increased slightly among females. However, by 1970, the picture began to change significantly. Participation among young males continued to decline, particularly in the 18-19 age category. At the same time, the rate of participation among young females increased substantially for all age groups. The largest increase was noted in the 20-24 group, where participation rose from 46% in 1960 to 58% in 1970.

Annual Average
Labor Force Participation Rates
For Youth and Total Population By Sex
United States

	Male				Female			
	Total 16 & Over	16-17 Years	18-19 Years	20-24 Years	Total 16 & Over	16-17 Years	18-19 Years	20-24 Years
1950	86.8	52.0	79.0	89.1	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	37.8	29.1	51.1	46.2
1970	80.6	47.5	69.9	86.6	43.4	34.9	53.7	57.8
1976	78.1	48.9	73.1	86.4	47.4	40.7	59.2	65.2
1977	78.3	50.6	74.4	86.7	48.5	42.2	60.6	66.7
1978 1/	77.9	51.9	73.0	86.0	50.0	45.5	62.1	68.3

1/ Revised estimation procedures were used in 1978.

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979.

The latest labor force participation data available are for 1978, but these rates are not strictly comparable to those of earlier years due to a change in estimation procedures. In 1978, young men aged 16 to 19 had a 62% parricipation rate, while those aged 20 to 24 had a rate of 86%. These rates are similar to those recorded one year earlier. Participation among young females continued to rise in 1978, with rates of 54% for 16- to 19-year-olds and 68% for those aged 20 to 24. The participation trends established in recent years can largely be attributed to the changing life styles of youth and the population in general. These include trends toward later marriages and fewer children, as well as the woman's necessary contribution to the family income because of inflationary influences. Increased job opportunities for women have also influenced young females to enter the labor force in greater numbers than ever before. At the same time, many young men are choosing to continue their educations, thus delaying their entry into the labor force.

Teenage unemployment in the United States has historically been high, particularly in the past twenty years. The youngest group, those aged 16 to 19, have experienced the most pressing problems. In recent years, their unemployment rate has been three fourths higher than that for 20- to 24-year-olds and double that of persons 25 and over. This can largely be attributed to the increase in the youth population due to the post-war "baby-boom." Another basic factor is the increase in the number of young people who want to work, with no corresponding rise in job opportunities. Other causes of youth unemployment are highlighted later in this report.

Unemployment Rates of Youth and
Total Population, United States
Annual Averages

Year	Total, 16 Years And Over	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-19	Aged 20-24
1950	5.3%	13.6%	11.2%	7.7%
1960	5.5	15.5	14.1	8.7
1970	4.9	17.1	13.8	8.2
1971	5.9	18.7	15.5	10.0
1972	5.6	18.5	14.6	9.3
1973	4.9	17.3	12.4	7.8
1974	5.6	18.3	14.2	9.0
1975	8.5	21.4	18.9	13.6
1976	7.7	21.1	17.4	12.0
1977	7.0	19.9	16.2	10.9
1978	6.0	19.3	14.2	9.5

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979.

As can be seen from the preceding table, unemployment rates among youth reached peak levels during the economic recession of 1975. During the years of economic recovery following 1975, youth unemployment rates improved but remained elevated. Figures for 1979 indicate that the unemployment rate for teenagers fell slightly to 16.1%, as compared to 5.8% for all age groups. However, the current economic slump will probably be reflected in youth unemployment figures for 1980. For more detailed information on labor force participation and employment among youth in the United States, see Appendix Tables 2, 4, and 5.

In South Carolina, labor force participation among young people has increased substantially over the past decade. White males aged 18-19 have recorded the highest participation rates over the period, but participation among young white females has also shown significant increases. In general, the youth participation trends in South Carolina mirror those of the nation. Nonwhite young people have shown consistently lower participation rates than whites. Participation rates have been particularly low among young nonwhite females. This can be explained by their lower levels of educational attainment, as well as their tendency to marry and

start families at younger ages than white females.

In 1979, there were approximately 110,000 teenaged youth (aged 16-19) in the labor force in South Carolina. These youth accounted for 8% of the total labor force in the state. Three fourths of the teenagers in the labor force were white. By 1981, teenaged youth are expected to comprise around 10% of the state labor force.

Civilian Labor Force in South Carolina
by Age, Race, and Sex
Projected 1981

	Civilian Labor Force	Percent of Total
Total (16 and over)	1,360,000	100.0
16 - 19	130,320	9.6
20+	1,229,630	90.4
White Males (16 and over)	557,050	41.0
16 - 19	53,990	4.0
20+	503,060	37.0
White Females (16 and over)	475,850	35.0
16 - 19	40,870	3.0
20+	434,980	32.0
Nonwhite Males (16 and over)	168,620	12.4
16 - 19	18,930	1.4
20+	149,690	11.0
Nonwhite Females (16 and over)	158,480	11.6
16 - 19	16,530	1.2
20+	141,950	10.4

Source: S. C. 1981 Annual Planning Information
S. C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis

In 1979, the average unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-olds in South Carolina was 14.5%, as compared to 5.0% for all age groups. Both of the figures were down from the 1978 rates of 20.5% for teenagers and 5.7% for the total. These decreases are evidence of further recovery from the 1974-75 recession. During the peak recessionary period of 1975, the unemployment rate for teenagers soared to 22.4%, as compared to 8.7% for the total population. Although there has been considerable

improvement in the youth unemployment situation since this period, the impact of the current economic decline remains to be seen.

Comparison of Unemployment Rates
South Carolina and United States
1974 - 1979

	United States		South Carolina	
	Total	Aged 16-19	Total	Aged 16-19
1979	5.8	16.1	5.0	14.5
1978	6.0	16.3	5.7	20.5
1977	7.0	17.7	7.2	17.2
1976	7.7	19.0	6.9	15.4
1975	8.5	19.9	8.7	22.4
1974	5.6	16.0	5.9	16.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

PROBLEMS AND BARRIERS FACED BY YOUTH IN THE LABOR MARKET

There are many differing opinions as to the severity of the youth unemployment problem. Some experts feel that unemployment rates actually understate the extent of youth labor market difficulties. They argue that these statistics do not reflect the substantial proportion of youth who have become discouraged and dropped out of the labor force entirely. At the other end of the spectrum are those who believe that conventional employment and unemployment statistics exaggerate youth problems. They point out that these statistics are misleading because they include many youth who are still in school and are seeking only part-time or temporary work. Furthermore, many young people are unemployed because they are exploring the job market before settling into permanent positions. Each of these criticisms has some merit. It is true that many young people make the transition into stable adult working patterns with much success. However, many youth, particularly those who are disadvantaged or members of minority groups, encounter problems in the labor market. They often suffer long-term consequences, since these early experiences may impede their success in later years.

One barrier faced by young people is competition in the job market. The youth of today are eager to work, even on a part-time or temporary basis while in school. Since the youth population is currently at an elevated level, there are large numbers of young people competing for available jobs. Also, many youth want jobs to occupy their school vacations and holidays. This causes a large influx of young job-seekers into the labor market at the same time of the year, compounding the competition.

Job qualifications and employer bias represent barriers to employment for youth. When young people enter the job marketplace for the first time, they quite often lack the skills or education required for many positions. These new entrants also tend to have limited information about career opportunities and the labor market in general. At the same time, employers often prefer experienced older workers in lieu of youth.

This is particularly true if the employer's job-training costs are high. Therefore, youth employment is especially sensitive to the state of the economy. In a recession, their employment losses tend to be relatively greater than the work force in general.

School attendance among youth can also limit job availability. Since attending school is the primary activity of many young people, their working hours are limited. These young people only want varied periods of part-time work that will not interfere with their studies while they are in school. This can preclude them from jobs for which they may otherwise be qualified. Due to school attendance, military participation, and other acitivites, youth tend to move in and out of the labor force frequently. Often re-entry is followed by a period of unemployment.

The attitudes and behavior of youth can also inhibit their chances of easily obtaining and keeping jobs. Since they are new entrants to the world of work, some young people may not take job hunting seriously. They may not be well-prepared for job interviews, or they may be unwilling to accept the kinds of jobs for which they qualify. Young people sometimes fail to obtain and hold jobs because they unknowingly demonstrate negative characteristics, such as instability, irresponsibility, or unreliability.

Finally, minimum wage laws have had a direct effect on youth employment. A recent study by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress revealed that, as the minimum hourly wage is increased, employers tend to compensate by adjusting their use of labor. As the minimum wage rate increases, employers expect greater productivity for higher wages paid. Their employment patterns are adjusted to retain those workers who produce the most, often at the expense of workers with lower skills and experience. Job opportunities for youth are, therefore, adversely affected by minimum wage regulations due to the tendency of employers to retain older workers because of their experience and maturity. A number of bills have been introduced in Congress which propose a youth subminimum wage to alleviate this problem. However, the main arguments against any such proposal are: 1) it would create competition

between youth and adults for jobs; and 2) lower wages would result in "submarginal" jobs for youth, preventing them from obtaining good work experience and training. Due to heavy opposition, particularly from labor unions, nothing has passed in favor of a subminimum wage rate. Some authorities have suggested alternatives to offset problems caused by the minimum wage. They feel that increasing financial incentives to private employers for hiring and training disadvantaged young people is a better means of solving youth unemployment problems. This would include on-the-job training subsidies and tax credit programs. Such programs would be focused on youth in the labor market who are most in need of jobs. Under these programs, compensation for work would be at the full minimum wage.

EDUCATION AND FAMILY INCOMES OF YOUTH

The educational attainment of young people has been proven to have a significant effect on their labor force participation and employment situations. Recent statistics reveal that labor force participation is lower for school dropouts than for graduates, regardless of age. It is likely that some of the factors that cause students to leave school also keep them out of the work force. The unemployment rate for dropouts in 1978 was more than twice that of high school graduates and three times that of college graduates. This is due in part, however, to the fact that a disproportionate number of the dropouts were teenagers.

Full-Time and Part-Time Employment Held or Sought By Youth, 16 to 19 Years Old, By School Enrollment, United States, October 1978

(Numbers in Thousands) Group and Type of Employment	Men		Women	
	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled
Population	5,658	2,514	5,426	2,839
Labor Force, Total	2,670	2,228	2,396	1,972
Employed 1/	2,057	1,770	2,000	1,607
Percent working full-time	12.8	84.5	8.6	74.6
Percent working part-time	87.2	15.5	91.4	25.4
Unemployed, Total	425	315	350	339
Percent looking for full-time work	8.7	91.7	9.4	87.9
Percent looking for part-time work	91.3	8.3	90.6	12.1

1/ Nonagricultural

Source: "Changes in Youth Work Force," Monthly Labor Review, October 1979.

About half of the 3.2 million young people who had graduated from high school in 1978 were in college by October of that year. There was no significant difference between the proportion of men and women or of blacks and whites continuing on to college. The college enrollment rate for each of these groups was around 50%. However, because of the higher proportions of blacks and Hispanics who drop out of high school, the numbers who go on to college represent a smaller proportion of their total population.

Labor force participation among new high school graduates, whether or not en-

rolled in college, has reached record levels in recent years. Since 1970, participation rates for new graduates have increased over 5% to reach 39% in 1978. The rise in participation is largely attributed to inflationary pressures. Among newly-enrolled college students, participation has increased due to college-related and other costs. Part-time jobs provide money, as well as useful work experience. Also, many colleges give credit for work experience that applies concepts taught in the classroom. New high school graduates not in college also increased their labor force participation significantly since 1970. The participation rate among female graduates rose by over 10% from 1970 to 1978. This can be explained by the growing proportion of young women who postpone marriage and childbearing or continue to work after becoming wives.

Family income is a factor in school enrollment and labor force participation among youth aged 16 to 19. Figures from 1977 indicate that the percentage of youth in school tends to rise with family income. School enrollment status was the most important determinant of labor force participation for young people at all income levels. However, whether or not enrolled in school, youth in families with low incomes were less likely to be in the labor force than those in higher income families.

October 1977 statistics indicate that the participation rate for male teenagers with family incomes under $10,000 was more than 10% less than for those with incomes of $15,000 or more. The difference was even greater among young women. These low participation rates partially reflect the low rates for blacks, both in and out of school, who are concentrated in the lowest income group. For a detailed look at labor force activity of youth by family income level, see Appendix Table 4.

Unemployed Persons Age 16 to 19 Years Living At Home, By School Enrollment Status, Family Income, 1/ and Race, United States, October 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Family Income	All Persons			Enrolled in School			Not in School		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
Total unemployed									
Number	1,159	873	274	690	541	140	469	332	134
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	15.0	9.6	32.1	10.1	6.7	23.6	22.2	14.5	41.0
$5,000 to $9,999	21.7	17.2	34.7	19.6	14.4	35.7	24.7	21.7	33.6
$10,000 to $14,999	23.7	26.0	16.8	22.9	24.0	20.0	24.9	29.2	13.4
$15,000 to $24,999	25.0	29.2	12.0	28.6	32.3	15.0	19.8	24.1	9.0
$25,000 or more	14.6	18.0	4.4	18.8	22.6	5.7	8.3	10.5	3.0

1/ Includes only persons whose family incomes were reported.

Source: "Changes in Youth Work Force," Monthly Labor Review, October 1979.

Unemployment rates among teenagers, regardless of school status, were highest for those with family incomes of $10,000 or less. The above table shows that 37% of all unemployed teenagers in 1977 (whose family incomes were reported) were in families with annual incomes below $10,000. Only around 15% were in families with incomes of $25,000 or more. The remaining unemployed youths were about equally distributed in the income categories between $10,000 and $24,999. A greater proportion of teenagers not in school were in families with incomes below $10,000. Also, more than twice as many black youths as whites had family incomes less than $10,000.

OCCUPATIONS OF YOUTH

The transient nature of youth is often reflected in their employment characteristics. During their teenage years, young people frequently move in and out of the labor force. While still in school, many youth want part-time or temporary jobs to make extra money or occupy school vacations. Young people often spend several years exploring the job market before settling into permanent careers.

In general, jobs in the clerical and sales, and services categories seem to most often meet the needs of young workers. In South Carolina, over one third of the youth (under 22) in the Job Service active file as of March 31, 1980 were classified in one of these categories. Around 20% of the youth were classified in the clerical and sales category. The services grouping claimed another 15%. Machine trades and structural work also accounted for a substantial number of youth under 22.

Classification By Major Occupational Category
Of Youth Applicants In South Carolina Job Service Active File
March 31, 1980

Major Occupational Category	Total Active File	Youth (Under 22) Active File	Youth as Percent of Total
Total	80,205	15,219	18.9
Professional, Technical and Managerial	6,008	287	4.8
Clerical and Sales	15,128	3,140	20.8
Services	14,624	2,327	15.9
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	1,605	331	20.6
Processing	2,042	269	13.2
Machine Trades	9,343	1,486	15.9
Bench Work	5,930	752	12.7
Structural Work	8,955	1,406	15.7
Miscellaneous	8,106	1,591	19.6

Source: ESARS Table 96-1.

In terms of specific occupations, the largest segment of youth (under 22) were registered as cashiers and tellers, DOT (Dictionary of Occupational Titles) Code 211. The next largest occupation among youth was packagers and materials handlers (DOT 929). Other occupations accounting for a significant number of youth were as follows: miscellaneous construction workers (DOT 869); waiters/waitresses (DOT 311); stenographers, typists, and filers (DOT 209); and hotel and restaurant chefs and cooks (DOT 313). The following table shows the number of youth in the active file registered under each of these occupational codes. For a more detailed listing of the occupational categories of youth, see Appendix Table 10.

Detailed Occupational Categories
Accounting For The Largest Number of Youth
In The South Carolina Job Service Active File
March 31, 1980

3-Digit DOT CODE	Job Title	Total Active File	Youth (Under 22) Active File	Youth As % of Total
211	Cashiers and Tellers	3,048	1,044	34.3%
929	Packagers and Materials Handlers	2,388	682	28.6
869	Misc. Construction Occupations	2,420	635	26.2
311	Waiters/Waitresses	1,555	493	31.7
209	Stenographers, Typists, Filers	1,859	478	25.7
313	Chefs & Cooks, Hotel & Restaurant	1,540	313	20.3

Source: ESARS Table 96.

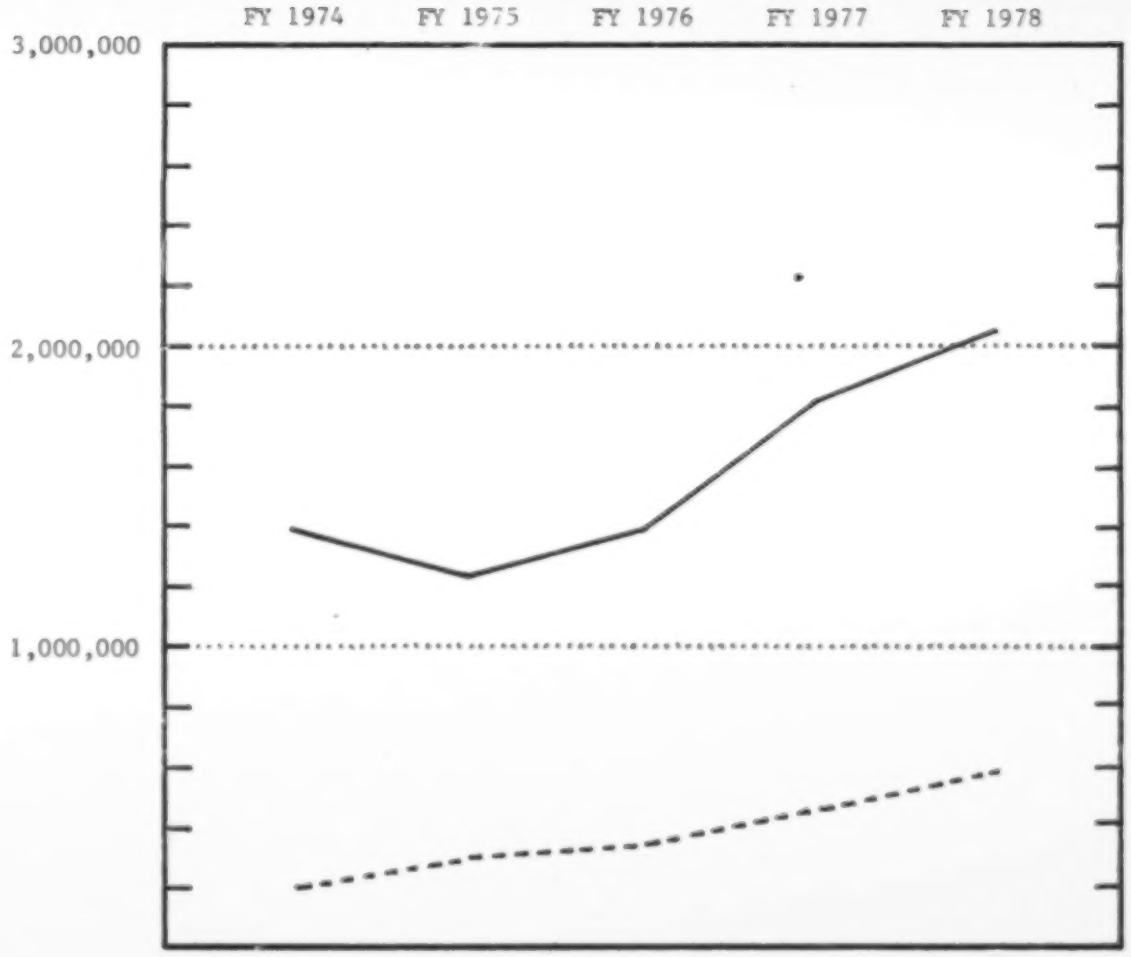
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

The youth unemployment situation is not one simple problem, but many different interrelated ones. The problems are transitory for most young people, but some do experience severe difficulties. These range from the dilemma of high school dropouts with no job experience to the needs of young graduates who lack career information. Assistance programs for youth must be adapted to their diverse circumstances and needs.

Legislation as early as 1964 provided work and training opportunities for youth. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 established the Neighborhood Youth Corps. The purpose of this project is to provide paid work experience in both public and nonprofit agencies for low-income, unemployed young people. It functions with separate in-school, out-of-school, and summer programs. The in-school training program gives economically disadvantaged students aged 14-21 the opportunity to earn wages as they study. The out-of-school program aids unemployed school dropouts who are at least 16 years of age. They are given the opportunity to return to school or gain work experience to help them compete in the job market. The basic objective of the summer program is to help youth earn the money they need to return to school in the fall.

The Job Service Summer Youth Program has been a regular and important activity for the past 14 years. It was established to meet the needs of the expanded youth labor force during the summer months. Each year, the school-age labor force increases sharply during the summer. Students enter the labor force and compete for part-time and temporary summer work. At the same time, new high school and college graduates are entering the labor force seeking permanent jobs. The Summer Youth Program is administered by Job Service offices across the country. It is designed to provide assistance to economically disadvantaged youth aged 14-21 who have the greatest problems finding jobs. Summer Youth Program emphasis is directed toward: (1) placing out-of-school youth in permanent unsubsidized jobs in the private sector, and (2) placing in-school youth in temporary summer jobs. Target areas across the country are those with large numbers of unemployed youth.

Individuals Placed Under Summer Youth Program
Five Year Trends
FY 1974 - FY 1978
U. S. Employment Service



Source: ESARS Tables 3 and 17

Total Youth
Summer Youth

A variety of special programs are included in the Job Service Summer Youth Program. One of the largest is the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). Funded by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), SYEP provides low-income youth aged 14-21 with useful work, basic education, and training. During the summer of 1980 local Job Service offices in ten cities are conducting a demonstration program under SYEP. The project is known as STEADY (Special Training and Employment Assistance for Disadvantaged Youth). Its purpose is to test the use of Job Service

technology in improving employment prospects for low-income jobless youth. Participants receive counseling, testing, vocational exploration, occupational information, job development, job-seeking skills, and placement. The Columbia, South Carolina Job Service local office was chosen as one of the ten cities involved and received a project grant of $196,177.

Special efforts have also been made in recent years to help disadvantaged and minority youth gain access to apprenticeship trades. The state and national apprenticeship system is comprised of programs administered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA). The BAT cooperates with state agencies to develop and promote apprenticeship standards.

On August 5, 1977, President Carter signed the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA). Designed to meet the diverse needs of youth, this Act porvided $1 billion in new annual funding for four new youth programs. In addition, there was a stated commitment to improve the longstanding Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY) and Job Corps. In 1978, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) established the Office of Youth Programs to administer these youth projects. This newly created office was responsible for a rapid buildup of youth activities. Also in 1978, Vice President Mondale introduced his Task Force on Youth Employment. Initiated in June 1978, the task force was developed to conduct a major review of existing youth activities and policies. The review addressed many of the major issues of youth employment, and it emphasized an expanded role for the private sector in youth employment and training programs. Brief descriptions of the special YEDPA programs for youth follow.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS (YETP) - The largest of the YEDPA programs, the YETP seeks to enhance the job prospects of low income youth aged 16 to 21 who have the most severe problems in entering the labor force. These programs provide for a wide variety of employment and training and supportive services. Emphasis is placed on developing relationships between employment and training and education systems. Local government units that run the pro-

grams are Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors. They are free to choose the mix of services that best meet local needs.

YOUTH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (YCCIP) - This YEDPA program seeks to develop the vocational potential of jobless youth by providing them with well-supervised work of tangible community benefit. The program is designed for unemployed 16- to 19-year-olds, with priority given to those out of school. Under YCCIP, these youth are placed in community-planned projects and trained on the job. Supervision is provided by skilled workers.

YOUTH INCENTIVE ENTITLEMENT PILOT PROJECTS (YIEPP) - This is the most experimental of the new youth programs currently being implemented. The projects are designed to guarantee a job and/or training for young people still in school or planning to return to school. Other requirements are that the youth be economically disadvantaged and aged 16 to 19. The purpose of this experimental program is to determine how many poor youth really want to work, whether worthwhile jobs can be feasibly guaranteed, and whether employment will be an incentive to high school completion.

THE YOUNG ADULT CONSERVATION CORPS (YACC) - This YEDPA program provides unemployed out-of-school youth aged 16-23 with an opportunity to work on environmental projects to improve public parks, forests, and recreational areas. There is no income requirement for eligibility, although nearly half of the enrollees come from low-income families. The program is jointly administered by the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and the Interior. YACC workers are selected by the Agriculture and Interior Departments from candidates referred by the Department of Labor.

JOB CORPS - This program is designed to help the most disadvantaged young people aged 16-21 become more responsible, employable and productive adults. Job Corps provides these young people with education, vocational skills training, work experience and other assistance. The full-time program also helps

them to obtain and hold productive jobs, return to school or further training, or enter the military.

THE SUMMER PROGRAM FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH (SPEDY) - Through this program, low-income young people aged 14 to 21 are employed for approximately 9 weeks at an average of 26 hours per week. The young workers are employed in a variety of community projects and receive minimum wage. The work is well-supervised to improve work habits. The intention is to give them work experience that will prepare them for future employment and also meet their financial needs.

In addition to these national programs, YEDPA also authorizes over 60 local projects and research studies in an effort to determine new solutions to the youth unemployment problem. These programs not only create numerous employment and training opportunities, but also help determine how youth programs and policies can be improved. A great deal of emphasis is placed on community involvement in the youth programs in order to treat specific problems at the local level.

Enrollment in YEDPA Youth Programs
United States
As of September 30, 1978

Program	Enrollment
YETP	125,900
YCCIP	13,000
YIEPP	29,700
YACC	27,000

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979.

It is obvious that the array of youth programs currently in operation is complex. They provide a wide range of services, targeting on various groups of youth. The programs operate at the local, state, and national levels, under differing administrative arrangements. However, the combination of the varied youth activities has effectively responded to the diverse needs of unemployed youth.

Reducing youth unemployment continues to be among America's top priorities. The latest development was the proposal of a new education and employment initiative

designed to prepare youth for the labor market of the 1980's. The proposed Youth Act of 1980 was introduced to Congress by the Carter Administration in early March 1980. Title I of the bill calls for programs to be operated by the Department of Labor, and Title II contains programs to be administered by the new Department of Education. The new programs incorporate knowledge acquired through the Vice President's Task Force on youth unemployment, as well as the experience gained from operation of the YEDPA programs. So far, hearings have been held in both the House and the Senate, but no formal action has taken place.

To provide funding for the Youth Act programs, President Carter is including in his Fiscal Year 1981 budget a request for $300 million above current funding levels for Department of Labor youth programs. Also included is a request for $900 million in funding for the new Department of Education. The new youth programs will provide education, work experience, training, labor market information, and other services for youth. Emphasis will be placed on serving older, out-of-school youth who have been unemployed 15 weeks or more. The new programs will be phased in gradually, but full implementation of the package is expected by Fiscal Year 1982.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH

For Job Service purposes, youth are considered to be any applicants under the age of 22. Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979) statistics indicate that 5.1 million youth (under 22) filed applications with Job Service offices across the nation. They represented one third of the total applicants on file for the year. Nearly 2 million of the youth applicants were placed in jobs. Over 670,000 minority youth were placed in jobs. Both the total youth applicants registered and placed showed slight decreases from the previous year.

Applicants Registered and Placed Through
Job Service FY 1978 and FY 1979
United States

(Numbers in thousands)

	FY 1979	FY 1978	% Change
Total			
New and Renewal Applicants	15,525	15,464	+ .4
Placed in Jobs	4,537	4,623	- 1.9
Youth (Under 22)			
New and Renewal Applicants	5,102	5,120	- .3
Placed in Jobs	1,981	2,030	- 2.4
Minority Youth			
New and Renewal Applicants	1,601	1,622	- 1.3
Placed in Jobs	672	682	- 1.4

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

In South Carolina, there were over 18,670 youth applicants in the Job Service active file as of March 31, 1980. These youth accounted for over 20% of the total active file. Among the youth in the active file, 9,365, or half of the total, were aged 19 or under. Another 9,300 were between 20 and 21 years of age.

Around 55% of the youth in the active file were female. In the 20-21 age group, female youth outnumbered males by nearly 1,070. Among applicants in the active file who were members of minority groups, approximately 21% were youth. Of the 32,430 economically disadvantaged applicants in the active file 6,837 were youth under 22.

Each year, the summer months witness a large influx of young people into Job Service offices across the country. These include students seeking part-time and

temporary jobs for the summer vacation, as well as recent graduates searching for permanent work. Many are registrants in the Job Service Summer Youth Program. A special youth report for the period from April 1 through September 30, 1979 reveals that there were approximately 55,900 new youth applicants in South Carolina during this period. Around 61% of these young people were black, and 44% were economically disadvantaged. A total of 16,175, or 29%, of the new youth applicants were registered as summer youth. The summer youth were almost equally divided between males and females, and 77% were black. Around one third of the summer youth resided in rural areas. Three fourths had completed between 8 and 11 grades of school. The following table compares summer youth placed in permanent and temporary jobs during the six-month period.

Summer Youth 1/ Placed By
South Carolina Job Service
April 1 - September 30, 1979

	New Youth Applicants	Placed	
		Permanent (Over 150 Days)	Temporary (4-150 Days)
Summer Youth	16,175	1,397	9,654
Male	8,139	770	5,043
Female	8,036	627	4,611
Black	12,531	867	7,711
White	3,557	529	1,872
Urban	5,948	480	3,742
Rural	10,227	917	5,912
Econ. Disadv.	11,647	759	7,593

Source: ESARS Table 17. 1/ Youth applicants registered in the Job Service Summer Youth Program.

For more detailed information on youth applicants placed during the six-month period, see Appendix Table 12.

During Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979), there were 94,598 youth applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service. These youth applicants comprised 30% of the total applicants available during the period. Over 6,920, or 7% of the youth available received counseling services, either through individual interviews or group sessions. Around 8,000 received testing services, and 6,160 were enrolled in training. The majority of those enrolled in training (69%) were in CETA Institutional Training programs. Sixteen percent were enrolled in train-

ing through the Job Corps program. Job development contacts were made for 5,723 youth applicants during the year, resulting in 2,803 being placed. Job development involves soliciting public or private job openings for individuals for whom no suitable openings can be found in Job Service files. Around 12% of the youth were referred to the supportive services of other agencies.

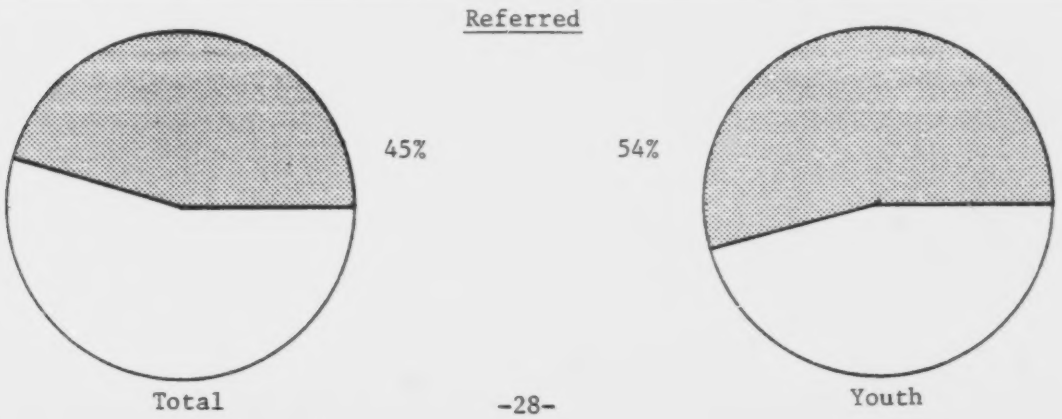
Percent of Youth and Total Applicants
Provided with Services
South Carolina - FY 1979

	Percent of Youth Apps. Available	Percent of Total Apps. Available
COUNSELING	7.3%	6.0%
TESTING	8.5	7.7
ENROLLED IN TRAINING	6.5	3.1
REFERRED TO SUPP. SERV.	12.1	9.6
JOB DEV. CONTACTS	6.0	7.9

Source: ESARS Table 91.

As can be seen from the above chart, services to youth in Fiscal Year 1979 compared favorably with services to total applicants. The services rendered as a percent of applicants available was higher for youth for almost all of the major services. For the two primary services, referral and placement, the percentage of youth applicants served was significantly higher than that for the total. Approximately 54% of the youth applicants available were referred to jobs, as compared to 45% of the total applicants. Around 36% of the youth applicants were placed in jobs, compared to 25% of the total.

Percent of Total and Youth Applicants Referred
South Carolina - FY 1979



Percent of Total and Youth Applicants Placed
South Carolina - FY 1979

Approximately 50,620, or 54%, of the total youth applicants during Fiscal Year 1979 were referred to jobs. Nearly 33,770 were actually placed in jobs, accounting for over one third of the total. The vast majority (93%) of these youth were placed in nonagricultural jobs. Over 97% of these nonfarm jobs were expected to last over 3 days, but only half were expected to last over 150 days. This is an indication of the number of youth desiring temporary jobs while still in school. Over two thirds of the youth placed were in jobs paying between $2.65 and $2.99 per hour. The average hourly wage for youth was $3.07, as compared to $3.36 for all applicants placed. The average wage rate of youth was up from $2.86 the previous fiscal year.

Applicants Referred and Placed
South Carolina - FY 1979

	Total	Percent of Total	Youth	Percent of Total
Total Applicants Available	311,026	100.0%	94,598	100.0%
Referred	140,057	45.0	50,619	53.5
Placed	76,335	24.5	33,767	35.7
Nonagricultural	70,352	22.6	31,299	33.1
Over 3 Days	68,701	22.1	30,650	32.4
150 Days or more	52,112	16.8	17,259	18.2
Average Hourly Wage	$3.36	-	$3.07	-

Source: ESARS Table 91.

SUMMARY AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

The youth of today are vital and ambitious. They have many diverse problems and needs as they make the transition into adulthood. One of the main problems faced by youth in our country today is unemployment. With over 25 million youth in the national population, around four million of them are unemployed. The unemployment rate for youth under 21 is almost triple that of the total labor force. For minority teenagers, the rate soars to 6 times that of the total.

Experts disagree on the severity of the youth unemployment problem. Some feel that unemployment rates understate the actual extent of youth labor market difficulities. Others say that youth unemployment is a transitional state without long-term consequences. They feel that young people eventually blend naturally into the world of work as they increase in age. It is true that not every jobless young person has a problem. However, some do experience extreme difficulties. Among youth from low-income families, for example, jobs are a necessity. These low-income youth seem to have the greatest problems finding work. So even if the unemployment problem is transitory for some young people, others do suffer problems which could affect the rest of their lives. It is obvious that the situation cannot be ignored.

The problem of youth unemployment is the result of a combination of many factors from population growth to minimum wage laws. Young people come from diverse backgrounds and encounter many different employment difficulties. Therefore, any attempts to solve these problems must be adaptable to their diverse circumstances and needs. Over the years, legislation has provided for a wide array of national and local programs of assistance for youth. Reducing youth unemployment continues to be among America's top priorities. The latest development is President Carter's recent proposal of the Youth Act of 1980. The South Carolina Job Service is also working to alleviate the youth unemployment problem by providing effective job-related services to youth applicants.

The outlook for youth in the future is optimistic. Long-range projections point to a decline in the number of young people in the national population. There will be less competition among youth in the job market and decreased unemployment.

This also means that admission to even the most prestigious colleges and universities will probably be easier.

Future projections show the 16- to 24-year-old work force declining from 24.7 million in 1978 to between 21.0 million (low growth projection) and 23.7 million (high growth projection) by 1990. According to these projections, there will be at least a half-million fewer teenagers looking for jobs in 1990 than there are now. There are, however, several negative factors which could affect the future youth employment picture. The percentage of youth who are members of minority groups will increase by 1990. These minority youth experience the greatest unemployment problems. Furthermore, the increased labor force participation of women may possibly offset some of the reduction in the youth labor force. Women may be competing for many of the same jobs as young people. Despite these negative influences, however, the overall youth unemployment situation in the United States should greatly improve over the next ten to twelve years.

Projections Of Labor Force And
Labor Force Participation Rates 1/
United States, 1990

	Actual October 1978	Projected 1990		
		Low	Intermediate	High
		Labor Force (Millions)		
Total Civilian Labor Force	100.5	113.5	119.4	125.6
Men	58.5	62.5	65.1	68.2
Women	42.1	51.0	54.3	57.4
16- to 24-year-olds	24.7	21.0	22.1	23.7
16- to 19-year-olds	9.6	7.7	8.3	9.2
		Participation Rates 1/		
Total Civilian Labor Force	63.1	63.0	66.2	69.7
Men	77.6	73.3	76.4	80.0
Women	50.2	53.8	57.1	60.4
16- to 24-year-olds	68.8	59.2	63.4	70.8
16- to 19-year-olds	59.5	70.0	73.7	80.0

1/ Labor Force as a percent of civilian noninstitutional population

Source: Occupational Outlook Quarterly, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Spring 1979.

The youth employment situation in South Carolina should closely parallel that of the nation over the next decade. Population growth among youth in the state should be minimal, pointing to a brighter future for those in the labor force.

Projected Youth Population 1980, 1985, and 1990
by Age, Race, and Sex
South Carolina

	Projected 1980	Projected 1985	Projected 1990
Total Population, South Carolina	2,999,673	3,231,900	3,459,200
Total 15-19	291,339	307,677	329,316
Female	143,564	151,576	162,236
Male	147,775	156,101	167,079
White 15-19	181,179	190,682	204,093
Female	89,571	94,048	100,663
Male	91,608	96,634	103,430
Black 15-19	110,160	116,995	125,223
Female	53,993	57,528	61,574
Male	56,167	59,790	63,995
Total 20-24	299,217	312,848	334,851
Female	138,871	145,112	155,318
Male	160,346	167,736	179,532
White 20-24	204,790	214,598	229,691
Female	91,612	95,987	102,738
Male	113,178	118,611	126,953
Black 20-24	94,427	98,250	105,160
Female	47,259	49,125	52,580
Male	47,168	49,134	52,593

Source: S. C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis

NOTE: 1980 projections were from S. C. Research and Statistical Services. 1985 and 1990 projections were derived by applying ratios of youth to total population to state population projections.

Although the future looks brighter, the youth employment challenge of today remains. Much progress has been made, but continuing efforts are needed to expand youth employment opportunities. Business, labor, schools, and communities must make full use of existing resources and new programs. The future of America depends on the youth of today!

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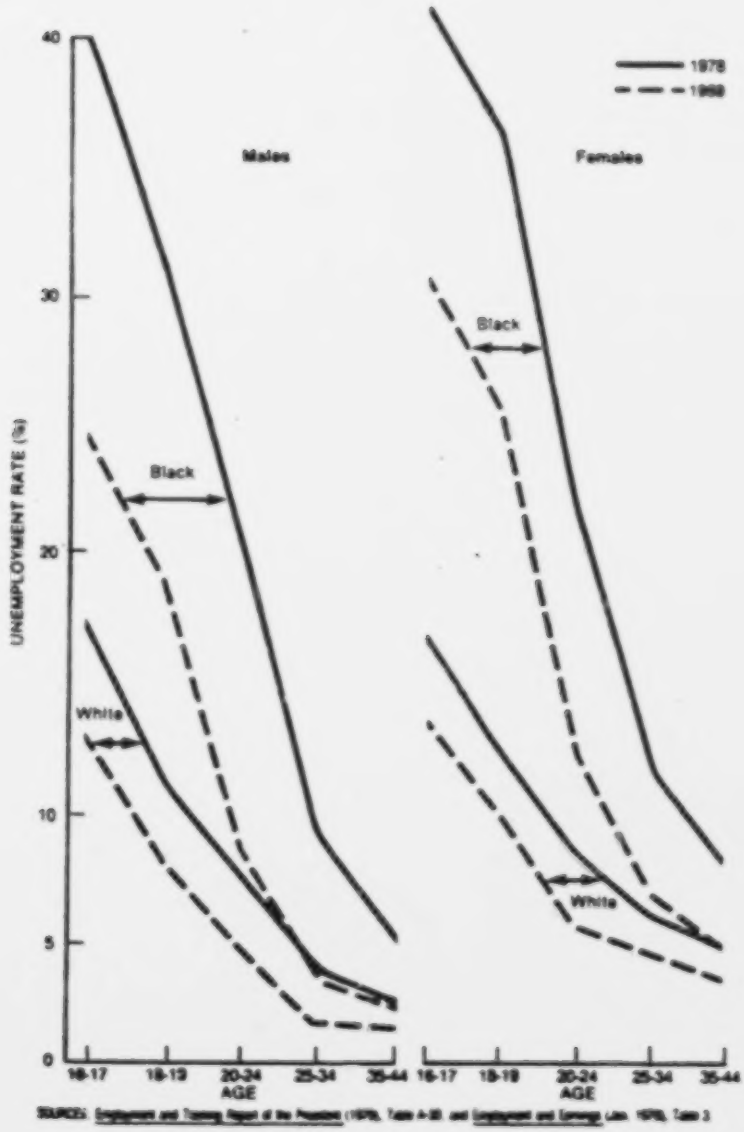
APPENDIX

CHART # 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, 1969 AND 1978



SOURCES: Employment and Training Report of the President (1979), Table A-30 and Employment and Earnings (Jan. 1979), Table 3

CHART #2

TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

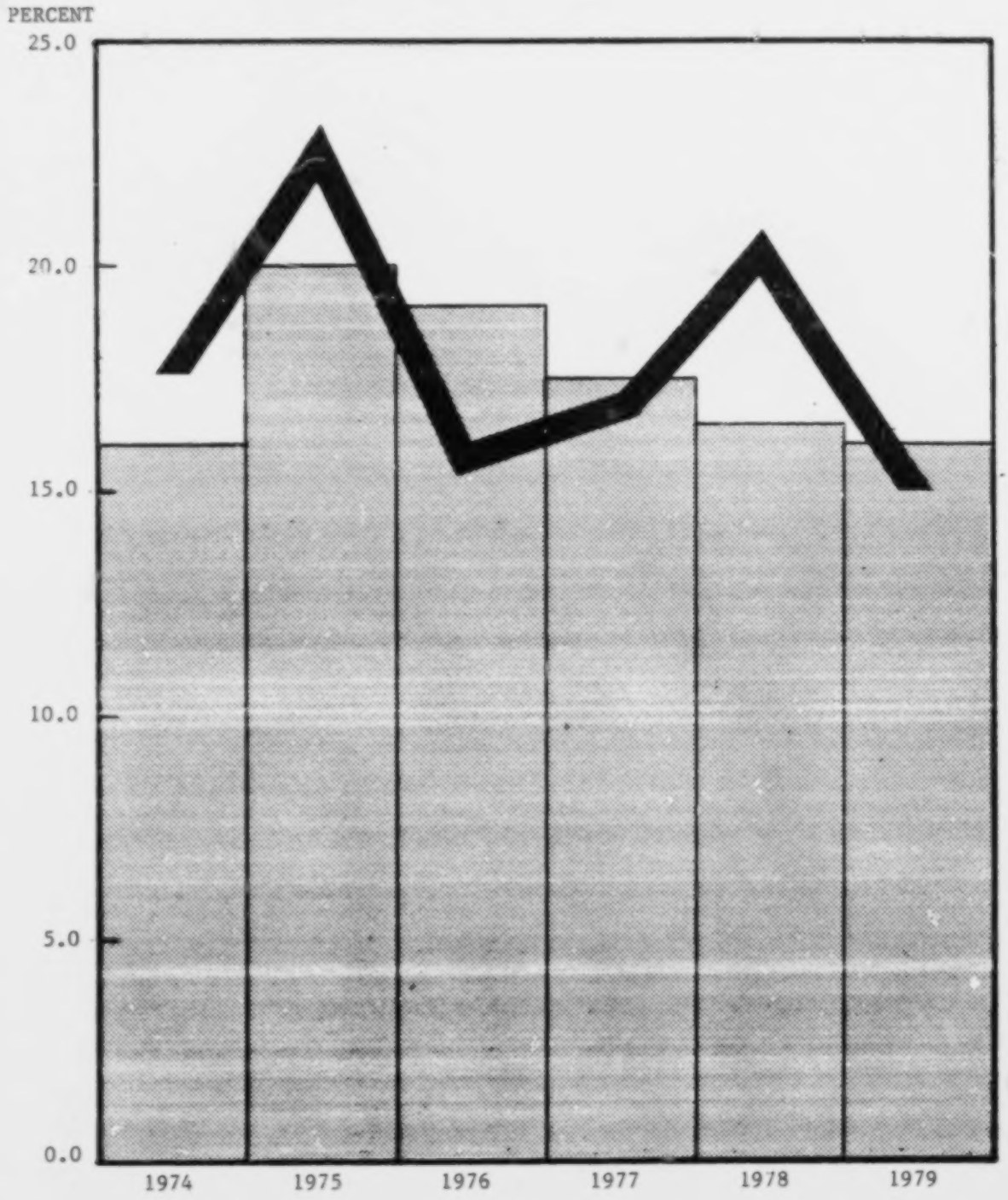


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TABLE 1

U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE

(Numbers in Thousands)	Total Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
Total, 16 and Over	102,908	96,945	5,963
Males, 16 and Over	59,517	56,499	3,018
16 to 21	8,219	7,108	1,111
16 to 19	5,031	4,236	795
16-17	2,145	1,761	384
18-19	2,886	2,475	411
20 to 64	52,558	50,403	2,156
55 to 64	7,140	6,946	193
65 and Over	1,928	1,861	67
Females, 16 and Over	43,391	40,446	2,945
16 to 21	7,289	6,241	1,048
16 to 19	4,481	3,748	733
16-17	1,848	1,510	338
18-19	2,633	2,238	394
20 to 64	37,765	35,590	2,175
55 to 64	4,579	4,434	145
65 and Over	1,145	1,108	38

Source: Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1980.

TABLE 2

PROJECTIONS OF THE SIZE AND DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE U. S. YOUTH LABOR FORCE, 1978 - 1990

Characteristic	Civilian Noninstitutional Population (thousands)		Labor Force Participation Rate (Percent)			Civilian Labor Force (Thousands)		
	1978	1990	1978	1990 High	1990 Low	1978	1990 High	1990 Low
Total, Ages 16-24	35,860	30,066	68.2	79.6	70.2	24,464	23,933	21,119
White	30,585	24,605	70.3	82.0	74.9	21,497	20,173	18,425
Male	15,091	12,075	77.0	82.4	77.9	11,626	9,954	9,401
Female	15,494	12,530	63.7	81.6	72.0	9,871	10,219	9,024
Black and Other	5,278	5,419	56.2	69.4	49.7	2,967	3,760	2,694
Male	2,454	2,559	61.8	75.3	52.5	1,516	1,926	1,343
Female	2,824	2,860	51.4	64.1	47.2	1,451	1,834	1,351
	Percent of Population					Percent of Labor Force		
Total, Ages 16-24	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	85.3	81.8	-	-	-	87.9	84.3	87.2
Male	42.1	40.2	-	-	-	47.5	41.6	44.5
Female	43.2	41.7	-	-	-	40.3	42.7	42.7
Black and Other	14.7	18.0	-	-	-	12.1	15.7	12.8
Male	6.8	8.5	-	-	-	6.2	8.0	6.4
Female	7.9	9.5	-	-	-	5.9	7.7	6.4

Sources: The 1978 data are U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates. The 1990 projections are from "Labor Force Projections to 1990: Three Possible Paths." Monthly Labor Review. (December 1978).

TABLE 3

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,306,000	1,240,000	65,000	5.0
Men	730,000	709,000	22,000	3.0
Women	575,000	532,000	44,000	7.6
Men (20 years and over)	677,000	659,000	18,000	2.7
Women (20 years and over)	519,000	488,000	31,000	6.0
Both sexes (16-19 years)	110,000	93,000	16,000	14.5
WHITE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	970,000	928,000	42,000	4.4
Men	546,000	532,000	14,000	2.5
Women	424,000	395,000	28,000	6.7
Men (20 years and over)	509,000	496,000	12,000	2.4
Women (20 years and over)	379,000	359,000	20,000	5.3
Both sexes (16-19 years)	83,000	73,000	11,000	13.3
BLACK AND OTHER, 16 YEARS AND OVER	336,000	313,000	23,000	6.9
Men	184,000	176,000	8,000	4.3
Women	152,000	136,000	15,000	10.1
Men (20 years and over)	169,000	163,000	6,000	3.6
Women (20 years and over)	141,000	128,000	11,000	7.8
Both sexes (16-19 years)	25,000	20,000	5,000	20.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

Source: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 4

Labor Force Activity of Persons Age 16 to 19 Years Living At Home, 1/ By School Enrollment Status, Family Income Level, and Sex,

U. S. October 1977

School Status and Family Income	Men						Women					
		Labor Force						Labor Force				
					Unemployed						Unemployed	
	Population	Number	Percent of Population	Employed	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Population	Number	Percent of Population	Employed	Number	Percent of Labor Force
Enrolled												
Under $10,000	1,197	325	35.5	316	109	25.6	1,199	367	30.6	271	96	26.2
$10,000 to $14,999	1,025	494	48.2	417	77	15.6	1,013	424	41.9	343	81	19.1
$15,000 to $24,999	1,710	900	52.6	793	107	11.9	1,535	743	48.4	654	89	12.0
$25,000 or more	1,234	570	46.2	496	74 1/	13.0	1,016	453	44.6	396	57	12.6
Not Enrolled												
Under $10,000	598	502	83.9	373	129	25.7	444	274	61.7	182	92	33.6
$10,000 to $14,999	399	363	91.0	289	74	20.4	289	245	84.8	201	44	18.0
$15,000 to $24,999	507	470	92.7	418	52	11.1	393	359	91.3	318	41	11.4
$25,000 or more	210	204	97.1	183	21	10.3	164	151	92.1	133	18	11.9

1/ Includes only unmarried persons living at home or away at school. Income level was not reported for about 9 percent of the students and 11 percent of those not in school.

Source: "Changes in Youth Work Force," Monthly Labor Review, October 1979.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS AGE 16 TO 24 YEARS, BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND RACE, 1977 AND 1978

UNITED STATES

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristics	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force						Unemployed			
			Number		Percent of population		Employed		Number		Percent of labor force	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Total, 16 to 24 years old	35,658	35,931	23,454	24,278	65.8	67.6	20,581	21,854	2,871	2,821	12.2	10.8
Enrolled in school	15,551	15,329	7,291	7,475	46.9	48.8	6,343	6,539	947	936	13.0	12.5
16 to 19 years	11,161	11,084	4,875	5,088	43.7	45.7	4,111	4,299	765	775	15.7	15.3
20 to 24 years	4,390	4,245	2,416	2,409	55.0	56.7	2,232	2,250	182	161	7.5	6.7
Men	8,110	7,948	3,920	3,937	48.3	49.5	3,433	3,431	487	506	12.4	12.9
Women	7,441	7,381	3,371	3,539	45.3	47.9	2,908	3,108	460	430	13.6	12.2
Elementary and high school	8,145	8,081	3,525	3,889	43.3	45.9	2,900	3,089	626	626	17.8	16.9
Men	4,288	4,220	1,899	2,023	44.4	47.9	1,660	1,671	330	350	16.6	17.3
Women	3,857	3,841	1,536	1,676	39.8	43.6	1,240	1,398	296	278	19.3	16.5
White	6,697	6,616	3,194	3,318	47.7	50.2	2,702	2,825	492	493	15.4	14.9
Black	1,311	1,291	289	323	22.0	25.0	184	207	125	117	43.3	36.2
Hispanic origin	524	490	176	181	33.6	36.9	131	141	47	39	26.7	21.5
College	7,408	7,269	3,765	3,779	50.8	52.0	3,443	3,467	322	314	8.6	8.3
Men	3,822	3,730	1,932	1,917	50.5	51.4	1,776	1,759	157	157	8.1	8.2
Women	3,584	3,539	1,833	1,861	51.1	52.6	1,667	1,708	165	157	9.0	8.4
Full-time	6,134	6,043	2,835	2,874	43.0	44.2	2,381	2,411	256	260	9.7	9.7
Part-time	1,272	1,225	1,130	1,108	88.8	90.3	1,062	1,054	67	54	5.9	4.9
White	6,430	6,305	3,383	3,391	52.6	53.8	3,130	3,182	253	225	7.5	6.6
Black	758	733	278	276	36.7	37.7	218	207	62	70	22.3	25.4
Hispanic origin	290	269	155	174	53.4	64.7	140	188	12	10	7.7	5.7
Not enrolled in school	20,107	20,602	16,163	16,803	80.4	81.6	14,238	15,115	1,924	1,885	11.9	10.0
16 to 19 years	5,317	5,353	4,116	4,200	77.4	78.5	3,400	3,545	714	653	17.3	15.5
20 to 24 years	14,790	15,249	12,047	12,603	81.5	82.6	10,838	11,570	1,210	1,032	10.0	8.2
Men	9,321	9,634	8,885	8,973	95.3	93.1	7,773	8,147	819	823	10.8	9.2
Women	10,786	10,968	7,470	7,830	69.3	71.4	6,467	6,968	1,005	862	13.5	11.0
School dropouts	5,031	5,114	3,340	3,411	66.4	66.7	2,980	2,777	680	634	20.4	18.6
16 to 19 years	2,074	2,087	1,325	1,381	63.9	66.2	995	1,052	330	329	24.9	23.8
20 to 24 years	2,957	3,027	2,015	2,030	68.1	67.1	1,885	1,725	350	305	17.4	15.0
White	4,097	4,101	2,779	2,811	68.3	68.5	2,314	2,350	465	461	16.7	16.4
Black	888	885	522	589	58.1	59.7	318	382	204	185	39.1	31.7
Hispanic origin	791	726	427	466	53.9	63.7	376	415	51	80	11.9	16.0
High school graduates	15,075	15,469	12,821	13,391	85.0	86.5	11,579	12,391	1,242	1,000	9.7	7.8
White	13,270	13,602	11,372	11,885	85.7	87.2	10,443	11,109	929	757	8.2	6.4
Black	1,584	1,694	1,291	1,359	80.9	80.4	909	1,085	301	272	23.5	20.3
Hispanic origin	699	697	495	564	70.9	80.9	419	510	66	54	13.6	9.6
High school, no college	10,797	11,099	9,283	9,383	85.6	84.8	8,677	8,988	946	914	10.5	9.7
College, 1 to 3 years	2,859	3,018	2,457	2,652	85.9	87.9	2,269	2,502	189	150	7.7	5.7
College graduates	1,419	1,486	1,341	1,355	94.5	95.2	1,234	1,299	107	88	8.0	6.3

Source: Monthly Labor Review, October 1979.

TABLE 6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND AGE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
U. S. ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Annual Averages		
	1977	1978	1979
Total, 16 Years and Over	7.0	6.0	5.8
16 to 19 Years	17.7	16.3	16.1
16 - 17	19.9	19.3	18.1
18 - 19	16.2	14.2	14.6
20 to 24 Years	10.9	9.5	9.0
25 Years and Over	4.9	4.0	3.9
Men, 16 Years and Over	6.2	5.2	5.1
16 to 19 Years	17.3	15.7	15.8
16 - 17	19.5	19.2	17.9
18 - 19	15.6	13.2	14.2
20 to 24 Years	10.7	9.1	8.6
25 Years and Over	4.2	3.3	3.3
Women, 16 Years and Over	8.2	7.2	6.8
16 to 19 Years	18.3	17.0	16.4
16 - 17	20.4	19.5	18.3
18 - 19	16.8	15.3	15.0
20 to 24 Years	11.2	10.1	9.6
25 Years and Over	6.0	5.1	4.8

Source: Monthly Labor Review, February 1979 and July 1980.

TABLE 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF TEENAGERS
UNITED STATES AND REGION IV STATES
1974 - 1979

	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
United States	16.1	16.3	17.7	19.0	19.9	16.0
South Carolina	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	22.4	16.7
Alabama	24.0	18.4	22.7	19.2	21.1	19.8
Florida	18.2	20.4	21.5	21.6	23.3	17.9
Georgia	14.6	18.1	23.6	23.8	22.9	16.0
Kentucky	18.6	14.5	17.1	16.5	17.5	10.0
Mississippi	18.4	22.2	20.0	22.8	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	13.0	14.2	15.4	15.9	20.4	16.5
Tennessee	17.9	16.0	16.1	20.0	21.9	17.0

N/A - Not Available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF BLACK AND HISPANIC YOUTH AND TOTAL POPULATION
U. S. ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973 - 1978

	Total, 16 Years and Over	16 to 19 Years			20 to 24 Years
		Total	16 - 17	18 - 19	
Black					
1973	9.3	31.4	37.1	28.0	15.3
1974	10.4	34.9	40.2	31.7	17.3
1975	14.7	39.4	41.7	38.1	24.5
1976	13.8	39.3	44.1	36.6	22.6
1977	13.9	41.1	44.4	39.3	24.2
1978	12.6	38.6	43.9	35.5	21.7
Hispanic 1/					
1973	7.5	19.8	23.4	17.3	8.5
1974	8.1	19.8	23.5	17.2	9.8
1975	12.2	27.7	30.0	26.5	16.7
1976	11.6	23.8	30.6	19.7	15.8
1977	10.1	22.8	27.3	20.1	12.2
1978	9.1	20.6	28.6	15.1	10.8

1/ Data on persons of Hispanic origin is tabulated separately without regard to race. At the time of the 1970 census, approximately 96% of their population was white.

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979.

TABLE 9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF TEENAGERS (AGED 16-19)
AND TOTAL POPULATION, BY RACE
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1974 - 1979

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total, 16 and Over	5.9	8.7	6.9	7.2	5.7	5.0
Both Sexes, 16-19	INA	22.4	15.4	17.2	20.5	14.5
White, 16-19	9.5	15.6	INA	14.6	18.6	13.3
Black and Other, 16-19	INA	40.0	INA	25.9	INA	20.0

INA - Information not available.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH APPLICANTS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

March 31, 1980

ounty	Female	Male	H.S. Grad. Or Above	White	Black	Elig. Claim.	Handicapped	Econ. Disadv.	CETA
beville	84	50	76	53	81	43	2	41	19
ken	224	212	253	229	205	131	23	110	45
lendale	33	25	32	13	45	8	0	31	3
derson	422	373	346	533	259	328	39	214	125
mberg	68	53	68	39	82	29	0	31	17
rnwell	80	63	64	64	79	29	2	52	13
aufort	211	96	187	93	209	73	7	98	53
rkeley	284	234	351	276	236	103	17	260	113
lhoun	57	37	63	13	81	13	1	36	13
arleston	1,088	803	1,011	575	1,296	190	45	1,063	350
erokee	195	193	165	254	134	127	11	81	28
ester	162	176	156	148	190	128	15	77	28
esterfield	46	32	35	35	42	17	3	36	16
arendon	78	51	82	30	99	39	1	56	12
lleton	150	84	115	75	156	39	11	108	54
rlington	224	176	212	170	230	73	19	176	51
llon	137	106	115	74	166	52	7	138	47
rchester	130	100	156	118	108	43	4	100	42
dgefield	46	35	55	10	71	19	5	13	10
irfield	41	22	29	11	52	6	0	14	3
lorence	340	304	371	294	347	157	28	200	79
eorgetown	152	158	175	98	211	45	9	145	41
reenville	782	711	506	721	763	291	60	600	362
reenwood	131	80	88	90	121	19	19	104	29
mpton	83	41	77	42	82	31	4	47	10
rry	442	433	468	485	385	218	15	231	63
asper	27	14	30	12	29	12	2	13	7
ershaw	131	127	138	129	128	88	10	90	31
ncaster	140	153	147	176	117	147	6	32	12
aurens	161	165	92	182	143	81	14	81	31
ee	111	95	139	20	185	35	5	80	23
exington	155	134	141	216	69	58	14	70	10
cCormick	25	13	19	3	34	4	1	22	14
arion	206	169	231	72	302	85	14	166	44
arlboro	138	166	127	122	179	52	7	120	23
ewberry	85	64	46	63	86	38	3	52	11
conee	128	160	131	251	37	154	12	48	34
rangeburg	631	411	602	241	800	126	17	388	154
ickens	90	70	78	141	19	31	3	16	16
ichland	774	505	704	273	997	148	57	546	104
aluda	28	22	23	15	34	8	3	18	3
partanburg	628	570	541	742	452	207	36	316	158
umter	427	312	434	309	426	215	12	308	104
nion	116	124	101	143	96	113	11	42	15
illiamsburg	158	113	177	46	224	29	9	187	26
ork	356	357	304	416	289	182	47	166	77

ource: ESARS Table 93.

TABLE 11

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF YOUTH IN THE
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
MARCH 31, 1980

3 - DIGIT 1/ DOT Code	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL ACTIVE FILE	YOUTH UNDER 22 IN ACTIVE FILE	YOUTH AS % OF TOTAL	NONAG. OPENINGS REC'D	YOUTH APPLI-CANTS PE OPENING REC'D
211	Cashiers and Tellers	3,048	1,044	34.3%	1,365	0.8
929	Packagers & Materials Handlers	2,388	682	28.6	2,932	0.2
869	Misc. Construction Occupations	2,420	635	26.2	3,519	0.2
311	Waiters/Waitresses	1,555	493	31.7	1,179	0.4
209	Stenographers, Typists, Filers	1,859	478	25.7	1,019	0.5
313	Chefs & Cooks, Hotel & Restaurant	1,540	313	20.3	681	0.5
381	Porters and Cleaners	1,255	278	22.2	1,160	0.2
689	Textile Occupations	1,366	278	20.4	488	0.6
318	Kitchen Workers	1,067	274	25.7	421	0.7
219	Computing & Account Recording	1,525	268	17.6	912	0.3
920	Packaging Occupations	1,362	254	18.6	586	0.4
683	Weavers and Related	1,236	203	16.4	599	0.3
222	Shipping, Receiving and Related	1,178	195	16.6	1,001	0.2
787	Sewing Machine Operators, Non-garment	1,588	190	12.0	746	0.3
290	Sales Clerks	665	177	26.6	270	0.7
681	Twisting, Beaming, Warping & Related	1,152	168	14.6	181	0.9
323	Housecleaners, Hotel & Restaurant	1,507	158	10.5	431	0.4
355	Attendants, Hospital, Morgue and Related	1,518	155	10.2	247	0.6
279	Sales Occupations, Misc. Commodities	688	139	20.2	554	0.3
915	Attendants, Parking Lots & Automotive Service Facilities	318	123	38.7	246	0.5
620	Vehicle & Engineering Equipment Mechanics/Repairers	614	121	19.7	337	0.4
921	Hoisting and Conveying Occupations	823	121	14.7	225	0.5
359	Misc. Personal Service Occupations	454	119	26.2	101	1.2
860	Carpenters and Related	1,332	116	8.7	881	0.1
203	Typists	655	113	17.3	666	0.2
301	Household and Related Work	2,245	111	4.9	1,101	0.1
201	Secretaries	806	109	13.5	676	0.2

1/ Those with at least 100 in the youth active file.

Source: ESARS Table 96, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 12

SERVICES TO TOTAL AND YOUTH APPLICANTS AVAILABLE
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Total Apps. Avail.	Percent of Total	Youth Apps. Avail.	Percent of Total	Youth As Percent Of Total Applicants Served
Total	311,026	100.0	94,598	100.0	30.4
Counseled	18,711	6.0	6,922	7.3	37.0
Tested	23,975	7.7	8,008	8.5	33.4
Referred to Supportive Services	29,978	9.6	11,431	12.1	38.1
Enrolled in Training	9,779	3.1	6,164	6.5	63.0
Job Development Contacts	24,468	7.9	5,723	6.0	23.4
Referred to Job	140,057	45.0	50,619	53.5	36.1
Placed on Job	76,335	24.5	33,767	35.7	44.2
Nonagricultural	70,352	22.6	31,299	33.1	44.5
3 Days or Less	2,631	0.8	982	1.0	37.3
Over 3 Days	68,701	22.1	30,650	32.4	44.6
Over 150 Days	52,112	16.8	17,259	18.2	33.1

Source: ESARS TABLE 91

TABLE 13

NEW YOUTH APPLICANTS AND
YOUTH PLACED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE

APRIL 1, 1979 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

	New Youth Applicants	INDIVIDUALS PLACED 1/ Nonagric.	Agric.	Total Nonag. And Ag.	Over 150 Days
Total	55,911	22,719	2,505	25,077	10,362
Econ. Disadv.	24,480	13,521	372	13,845	3,914
White	21,363	7,136	1,003	8,103	5,152
Black	33,833	15,448	1,199	16,536	5,116
Hispanic	504	52	293	345	48
Summer Youth 2/	16,175	9,913	1,279	11,123	1,397
Male	8,139	5,208	692	5,868	770
Female	8,036	4,705	587	5,255	627
Less than H. S.	12,979	7,823	1,109	8,874	971
H. S. or above	3,196	2,090	170	2,249	426
White	3,557	1,795	662	2,443	529
Black	12,531	8,084	577	8,606	867
Hispanic	49	4	37	41	0
Econ. Disadv.	11,647	8,171	178	8,326	759
Welfare	2,389	1,739	7	1,745	199
Handicapped	271	147	7	154	27

1/ Some individuals may have been placed in nonagricultural and agricultural job openings. Therefore, columns do not add to total.

2/ Summer Youth are youth applicants (under 22) registered in the Job Service Summer Youth Program.

Source: ESARS Table 17.

TABLE 14

WAGE RATES OF YOUTH AND TOTAL APPLICANTS PLACED BY
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Total	Under $2.65	$2.65-2.99	$3.00-3.49	$3.50-3.99	$4.00-4.99	$5.00-5.49	$5.50-5.99	$6.00 and Over
Total Applicants Placed	76,335	1,298	37,404	17,570	12,126	8,378	1,984	786	2,270
Aged 15 and Under	3,303	81	3,076	62	86	23	19	3	4
16 - 17	9,375	227	8,397	522	274	93	26	5	16
18 - 19	11,756	178	7,399	2,383	1,413	829	105	82	66
20 - 21	9,333	143	4,493	2,569	1,584	915	176	88	131

Source: ESARS Table 15.

TABLE 15

YOUTH APPLICANTS PLACED IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF
OPENINGS BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Special Class of Opening						
	CETA			WIN			Other Youth Programs
	PSE	OJT	Work Exper.	PSE	OJT	YACC	
Total Applicants Placed	4,200	2,258	12,552	39	142	528	1,733
Aged 15 and Under	0	6	2,298	0	0	1	155
16 - 17	31	113	5,300	0	2	71	748
18 - 19	379	470	3,058	1	16	216	605
20 - 21	503	413	1,075	4	32	132	209
22 - 24	871	455	351	9	31	103	23

Source: ESARS Table 05.